Examples of what the new ownership rules allow:

- On a national basis, a single entity can now own local television stations that reach up to 90% of U.S. TV households (National Television Ownership Rule *ownership cap raised to 45% with a 50% discount for UHF stations*). What does this mean?
 - ❖ Using the UHF discount, one company could own television stations in 199 of the nation's 210 television markets allowing it to own stations in all TV markets in every state in the Union with the exception of California. From a democracy standpoint, a single company could influence the outcome of the election of 98 U.S. Senators, 382 members of the U.S. House of Representatives, 49 governors, and 49 state legislatures, as well as countless local races.
 - ❖ Adopting an all VHF strategy, this rule permits numerous possible combinations, including allowing <u>one company to own stations in every TV market in up to 40 states</u> with the power to influence election results in 80 U.S. Senate races, 185 U.S. House of Representatives races, 40 gubernatorial races and 40 state legislatures, as well as countless local races. In the alternative, a single company could own TV stations in every TV market in the nation's six most populous states California, New York, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania and Ohio with the ability to influence the election of 158 members of the U.S. House of Representatives.
- Combining the new National Television Ownership Rule with the new Local Television Ownership Rule (allowing one company to own multiple stations duopolies and triopolies in the same market), some possibilities include:
 - ❖ A single company could own up to 48 stations in the top 21 TV markets.
 - ❖ A single company could own 310 stations in the bottom 177 markets (23.13% of all full-power commercial TV stations).
 - ❖ If a company adopted an all-UHF strategy, it could own up to 370 stations in up to 208 TV markets (all markets except New York and Los Angeles) (27.6 % of all full-power commercial TV stations).
 - **❖** If a company adopted an all-UHF strategy, it could own 237 stations in the top 117 markets (17.69% of all full-power commercial TV stations).
- The Commission also adopted new cross-ownership rules, which in combination with the *Fox* decision to vacate the cable/broadcast cross-ownership rule, allows a single company in many local markets to own the market's top-rated TV station, the number one daily newspaper, the local cable company and 5 to 8 radio stations or other multiple TV and radio station combinations, along with the local cable company. Some examples include:

- ❖ In the State of Texas, one company could own the following:
 - 33 television stations (1, 2 or 3 stations in each Texas TV market)
 - An unlimited number of daily or weekly newspapers located in the Dallas, Houston, San Antonio and El Paso Designated Market Areas DMA). [In the alternative, a single company could own 24 TV stations with 1, 2 or 3 in every Texas TV market and an unlimited number of local newspapers located in the Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Waco, Harlingen, El Paso, Corpus Christi, Amarillo, Lubbock, Odessa, Abilene, and Laredo DMAs.]
 - The local cable company serving every Texas household.
 - Multiple radio stations (5-8 in many markets) in every Texas DMA.
 - The dominant local Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- ❖ In the State of California, one company could own the following:
 - 22 television stations (1, 2 or 3 stations in each California TV market)
 - An unlimited number of daily or weekly newspapers located in the Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno DMAs. [In the alternative, a single company could own 17 TV stations with 1, 2 or 3 in every California TV market and an unlimited number of local newspapers located in the Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, Santa Barbara, Bakersfield, Chico and Eureka DMAs.]
 - The local cable company serving every California household.
 - Multiple radio stations (5-8 in many markets) in every California DMA
 - The dominant ISP.